Equal Franchise League

Measuring Up Equal Suffrage

By GEORGE CREEL and
JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

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Measuring Up Equal Suffrage

An Authoritative Estimate of Results in Colorado

By George Creel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey

Colorado, better, perhaps, than any other State, affords and opportunity for a fair appraisal of equal suffrage's value, of its merits and demerits, its efficiency or its failure. This commonwealth is peculiarly suited for such an examination by reason of the typical Americanism that marks its people and its problems. Within its border is every hope that animates the national heart, and every menace that casts its shadow over our democratic institutions. The pioneer spirit still survives—taming mountains, harnessing torrents, bringing deserts into bloom—and side by side with hardy enterprise and unconscious idealism there are those forces of ruthless commercialism so intimately identified with modern-

ity. Against this background of characteristic conditions, the medley of courage and craft, patriotism and rapacity, honor and dishonor that is America—equal suffrage has limned itself more boldly than could have been possible in many other States.

It has been one of the great bells that has aroused Colorado to the work of flushing filth from its politics, bettering economic conditions, mitigating the cruelties of industrialism, promoting equal and exact justice, and making for a more wholesome and expansive environment. To these ends, in the short space of seventeen years, it has aided in placing a score of needed laws on the statute books. It has raised new standards of public service, of political morality and of official honesty. It has helped to lift the curse of corporation control from the government. It has gone far to bit and bridle the lawless "liquor interests." It has made for a fuller, finer participation in public affairs, and by the introduction of a distinctly independent element into partisan politics, it has compelled the adoption of progressive platforms and the nomination of better

candidates than the "old way" ever knew.

If the reform were pinned down to a specific result, and discussion limited to one concrete outcome, equal suffrage could well afford to rest its case on the findings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. This globe-circling organization of men and women, who play important parts in the public affairs of their various countries, is on record as declaring that "Colorado has the sanest, the most humane, the most progressive, most scientific laws relating to the child to be found on any statute books in the world." And of these laws which drew such praise from impartial sociologists, not one but has come into operation since Colorado's adoption of equal suffrage in 1893; not one but owes either its inception or its success to the voting woman. Even in those cases where the law was not originated, not specifically championed by them, they elected the official responsible for the law, and whose candidacy had its base in revolt and reform.

The list is as long as splendid: laws establishing a State home for dependent children, three of the five members of the board to be women; making mothers

joint guardians of their children with the fathers; raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen years; creating juvenile courts; making education compulsory for all children between the ages of eight and sixteen, except the ailing, those taught at home, those over fourteen who have completed the eighth grade, those who support themselves, or whose parents need their help and support; establishing truant or parental schools; forbidding the insuring of the lives of children under ten; making it a criminal offense for parents or other persons to contribute to the delinquency of children; forbidding children of sixteen or under to work more than eight hours a day in any mill, factory or store or in any other occupation that may be deemed unhealthful; requiring that at least three of the six members of the Board of County Visitors be women; establishing a State industrial home for girls, three of the five members of the Board of Control to be women, including instruction concerning the humane treatment of animals in the public school course; providing that any person employing a child under fourteen in any

mine, smelter, mill, factory or underground works, shall be punished by imprisonment in addition to fine; abolishing the binding out of industrial home girls until twenty-one, and providing for parole; forbidding prosecuting and arresting officers from collecting fees in cases against children; providing that at least two thousand dollars of the estate of a deceased parent shall be paid to the child before creditors' claims are satisfied.

These laws, directly concerned with the welfare of the child, are supplemented by the following safeguards thrown about motherhood, the home, and general sociological conditions:

Laws making father and mother joint heirs of deceased children; requiring joint signature of husband and wife to every chattel mortgage, sale of household goods used by the family, or conveyance or mortgage of homestead; making it a misdemeanor to fail to support aged or infirm parents; providing that no woman shall work more than eight hours a day at labor requiring her to be on her feet; requiring one woman physician on the board of the insane asy-

lum; providing for the care of the feeble-minded, for their free maintenance, and for the inspection of private eleemosynary institutions by the State Board of Charities; making the Colorado Humane Society a State Bureau of child and animal protection; enforcing pure-food inspection in harmony with the national law; providing that foreign life or accident insurance companies, when sued, must pay the costs; establishing a State Traveling Library Commission to consist of five women from the State Federation of Women's Clubs; and making it a criminal offense to fail, refuse or neglect to provide food, clothing, shelter and care in case of sickness of wife or minor child.

The woman voter has boldly and intelligently dealt with the "criminal problem," the "labor problem," and the "suffrage problem." Not only has the "indeterminate sentence" been written on the statute books, and probation laws of greatest latitude adopted, but women serving on the penitentiary and reform school boards have practically revolutionized the conduct of penal institutions in Colorado. Broken men are *mended*

now, not further cowed and crushed. A State Free Employment Bureau, with offices in all Colorado cities of more than twenty-five thousand, has worked wonders, and the bitter cry of the unemployed is less and less heard; and women have largely engineered the effective campaign in favor of direct legislation, and have been almost solidly behind the fight for the initiative and referendum, and direct primary, and the commission form of government.

At the last Denver election, held May 27, 1910, both Republican and Democratic parties were compelled to recognize the popular demand, and present charter amendments providing for the initiative, referendum, recall and a water commission. But, under the control of public service corporations, and practically financed by the water monopoly, which was asking for a new franchise, "fake" amendments were framed by the old parties. Skilful indeed was the wording—every amendment "looked good"—yet not one but had a "joker" in it. At the last moment a Citizens' Party took the field, women behind it and a woman on the ticket. Real initiative,

referendum and recall amendments were prepared, and a distinguished water commission named with power to either buy the water company's plant at a fixed figure, or build a new one

Against both organizations, corporation money, and every professional politician and party henchman, the Citizens' ticket won an overwhelming victory. Denver now possesses the initiative, referendum and recall; and by virtue of a bond issue carried September 6, 1910, Denver will build its own water plant, and be forever freed from as arrogant and rapacious a monopoly as ever cursed a community.

And the women voters *led!*

Equal suffrage has been one of the great first causes of these laws, reforms and revolt. Surely, in the face of such results, fair-minded people must be shown a tremendous counterbalancing of injury and evil before they can justly condemn the movement. And what is it that the anti-equal-suffragists chiefly urge? That *"It destroys the home."*

Since it is admittedly the case that equal suffrage has safeguarded the home by scientific laws, and sweetened and

bettered communal conditions directly bearing upon the home, this charge must be regarded as specifically leveled at the women in the home. In fact, the more blackguardly critics have not hesitated to declare that "the character of the Colorado woman is steadily deteriorating under the influence of the ballot."

It is, of course, a charge that defies detailed disproof. To those who have visited Colorado, admired the conjunction of taste and care that marks the Colorado home, and rejoiced in the intelligence and refinement of the State's womanhood, the slander is at once apparent. To others the only thing that can be offered is a flat denial from every Colorado man.

Why, in the name of reason, should the mere fact of voting work deterioration in any woman? It does not take any mother, "away from her home duties" to spend ten minutes going to the polls, casting her vote, and returning to the bosom of her family, but during those ten minutes she wields a power that is doing more to protect her home, and all other homes, than any other possible influence.

Just as all the laws passed by the women significantly concern the home and its environment, just so does participation in public affairs seem to have given Colorado women a deeper, more intelligent and energetic interest in their homes. By the legal establishment and recognition of woman's citizenship, the intellect and character and reciprocal estimation of both sexes has been raised. The possession of the ballot has given women an interest in general as well as political affairs, and this has naturally stimulated the men. Instead of the old perfunctory chit-chat of the average domestic circle—the relation of personal doings and gossip as the base of conjugal conversation—there has been an injection of ideas, the dawning of an intelligent and more intimate companionship. The woman, instead of being shut off from her husband's larger thoughts and outside interests, now shares in them, and even where the partnership is not particularly illuminative, it is certainly an improvement.

What statistics there are all fail to show that the home broadening has been attended by "coarsening and deteriora-

tion." The Colorado birth-rate has increased steadily, and the school population has gained twenty-five per cent. in five years. The most careful investigation of court records proves that there has never been a divorce where the wife's political activity was assigned as the cause. The United States reports show fewer women in the wage-earning class in Colorado than there are in any other State and a higher average of wages for both men and women. The average yearly male earnings in the United States are $513, and the average yearly female earnings $213, yet Colorado shows an average of $638 for men, $554 for women.

In this connection it is fair to consider club life, which plays an important part in the feminine activities of every town and city in the land. Under equal suffrage, the woman's club has undergone a startling transformation. Instead of being confined to the old innocuous topics, the impracticalities of "culture" and "near thought," these organizations, stripped of their inutility, now aim at specific purposes and achieve useful ends. The deliberations cover such subjects as

educational problems, local option; joint property, election reforms, direct legislation, pure food, domestic science, the proper conduct of city, county and State institutions, sociology, and all manner of political and industrial reforms.

In addition to the "culture clubs" that have been given breadth and purpose, there are women's political clubs in almost every town in the State, not for the securement of offices, but for intelligent study of measures, conditions and remedies. Legislators and public men have come to regard it as a privilege to appear before these organizations. And when this permision is granted, it is not in the interests of candidacies or schemes, but out of a desire to get a clearer understanding of some pending or proposed measure. Contrary to the general belief, women have proved notoriously slow in giving their approval and support, but, once committed, their enthusiasm knows no bounds.

Against this open and publicly-exerted influence of the voting woman, the "silent influence" preached by the anti-suffragist makes a most sorry showing. Before Colorado women had the fran-

chise, they vainly used the great "silent influence" in an effort to have kindergartens made part of the public-school system. After the adoption of equal suffrage, they forced the reform within a year.

Massachusetts, where the women "keep their place in the home," and depend entirely upon "silent influence," worked fifty-five years getting one little law making the mother equal guardian of minor children with the father. Colorado women received suffrage in 1893, and in 1894 they put this law on the statute books.

The fact that comparatively few women have been elevated to high official position in Colorado is entirely traceable to the voting woman's own initial desire. After equal suffrage had been granted them in 1893, there was a tacit agreement, a sort of "unwritten law," that women should not rush into office-seeking. The attitude proceeded from two causes.

In the first place, equal suffrage came to Colorado in peace and perfect amity. There were no marching, lurid banners, "freak" appeals, brutal arrests or hys-

teria. The pioneers, by virtue of that freedom from conservatism won by life in the open, gave the ballot because they deemed it their duty and woman's right. As far back as 1870, Territorial Governor Edward McCook embodied these words in a message to the Legislature: "Our higher civilization has recognized woman's equality with man in all other respects save one—equal suffrage. It has been said that no great reform has ever been made without passing through three stages—ridicule, argument and adoption. It rests with you to say whether Colorado will accept this reform in its first stage, as our sister Territory of Wyoming has done, or in the last; whether she will be a leader in the movement or a follower; for the logic of a progressive civilization leads to the inevitable result of an equal suffrage."

The measure did not become a law until 1893, but while there was vigorous championship in the meantime, advocacy was purely argumentative, and entirely unmarked by violent agitation. Equal suffrage's majority was six thousand. And research disclosed these reasons as chiefly contributory to the victory: that

women are equally subject to the law; that the denial of justice to half the human race would be a detriment to the whole, as experience has proved that under a partially representative government the lives and interests of the unrepresented always suffer; that it was peculiarly the province of the woman to look after the home, and that the modern home could not be thoroughly looked after except through the law; that men alone were as unfit to legislate for women as women alone would be unfit to legislate for men; that it was both insulting and degrading to continue the classification of women with "Indians, idiots, lunatics and paupers."

This fairness on the part of the men, combined with an absence of "suffragetting," brought Colorado women into the new order without bitterness, resentment, or the fanatical zeal that brutal opposition always kindles. As a consequence, they were content with the ballot, speedily engrossed in its good use, and entirely disregardful of office.

But while there has been no office-seeking, women have not shirked responsibility. When the masculine mind came

to the conclusion that educational matters called for feminine supervision, the women responded, and have invariably made splendid records. Since 1894 both parties have nominated women for the office of State superintendent of public instruction, and out of the sixty county superintendents of schools in Colorado, forty are women. Quite a number of women have held, and are holding, important municipal and county offices; some ten odd have sat in the Legislature; four women worked masterfully on a Denver charter board, and all the State boards have women members who are a credit to the State.

There is now apparent, however, a new feeling among Colorado women—a growing conviction that this policy of aloofness is not fair to equal suffrage and the State. While they do not share Dr. Lyman Abbott's view—that women should not have the ballot because they will not serve as policemen, soldiers and firemen—the Colorado woman is commencing to feel that a larger measure of responsibility is required of her. As a result, greater recognition is being demanded of the Democratic and Republi-

can parties, and high offices, particularly suited to women, are being "marked down" for securement.

The movement can not be quarreled with by any fair-minded man. Not only have the women proved ability, energy and integrity in the conduct of the States' educational affairs, but their participation in political campaigns has been characterized by everything that points to proper official grasp. It is regrettable that a Colorado women's political meeting can not be staged and carted about the country as an educational exhibit, for it would be a veritable "eye-opener." Equal suffrage has developed some notable speakers and debaters among the women, and it is an intellectual treat to hear the political addresses of such gentlewomen as Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Miss Gail Laughlin, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Miss Ellis Meredith and a score of others.

As a matter of fact, absolute honesty forces the confession that the average women's political meeting is far finer, more effective and inspiring than those held by men. The proud male, accus-

tomed to long-winded harangues full of brag, bluster and abuse—pompous orations without terminal facilities—and political Juliets who speak and yet say nothing—suffers actual humiliation when he sees woman after woman get up, say her say concisely, intelligently, earnestly—every word counting—and sit down after a fifteen-minute speech in which she has said more than the usual campaign speaker says in two hours.

It is also to be wished that a Colorado election day could be taken on tour. If "tourist critics" are to be believed, and credence given the anonymous liars that "stuff" the Eastern press, the Colorado election is a rare combination of Moulin Rouge orgy and Western dance-hall scene. It is a shame to spoil so colorful an illusion, but truth compels the humiliating admission that election day in Colorado is marked by the most absolute matter-of-factness, the very quintessence of normality. Excited by accounts of the doings of English "suffragettes," and keyed to high expectation by lurid slanders, the visitor comes primed for something beyond the ordinary, and is pained and disappointed to find no de-

parture from the usual. The day, except for an entire lack of drunkenness and disorder, is not one whit different from election days in States where only male suffrage obtains.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, three times elected State superintendent of public instruction, has made three campaigns through the State, visiting every county, and may properly be regarded as an expert witness. "In seventeen years' exercise of the franchise," Mrs. Grenfell testifies, "I have yet to see an intoxicated man, to hear an oath, or see discourteous action toward any woman at the polling places, although informed that in rare instances, such things have occurred in a few of the less desirable localities."

It is not the Colorado custom for women to electioneer, but even in those cases where they remain about the polling places, distributing literature or cards, dignity is rarely laid aside and even the familiarities of persuasiveness are not employed. There is an unwritten law among them that forbids this sort of thing, and the woman who wishes to play an important part in politics must care-

fully guard against the disapproval of her sex.

This, of course, applies to the residence wards and the average family woman. The ballot does not endow the unskilled laborer's ignorant wife with the manners of a Vere de Vere, nor lift the prostitute above her shame. And in this connection, let the vote of the "red light" district be considered. For if the word of slander is to be taken, Colorado elections are controlled by the "immoral vote," and every election day affords opportunity for prostitution's triumph.

This is a charge that is easily made, and one that is very effective with many worthy people, for bare mention of the social evil excites a certain repugnance that is opposed to fair consideration. It has the terror of the leper's bell, the horror of things unclean. But, in leveling the charge, one or two assumptions must be made. Either there are more prostitutes than decent women in Colorado, or else the prostitutes vote and the decent women do not. Honest inquiry, however, meets with few difficulties. In Colorado prostitution is confined to its four or five cities, and only exists in the

balance of the State as a wind-blown evil that follows the rise and fall of mining camps.

Denver, as the largest city in the State, contains the largest number of prostitutes. In considering Denver then, the anti-equal-suffragist would seem to have the fairest chance of proving his contention, while the equal-suffragist might well claim unfairness in taking the metropolis instead of the average town. But what do the figures show?

Chief of Police Armstrong puts the number of professional prostitutes in Denver at five hundred, and establishes the "red-light district" as Precincts, 1, 2 and 3 in the Fourth Ward. The board of election commissioners furnishes these figures on female registration and voting in those precincts:

	Registered	Voted
Precinct 1.....	54	46
Precinct 2.....	61	53
Precinct 3.....	61	45
	176	144

The commissioners, by reason of facts stated on the registration books, advise that ten per cent. of this number be con-

sidered as respectable women—wives of unskilled laborers, etc. Deducting this ten per cent., the total Denver registration of prostitutes at the last election was 159, with only 130 voting.

A little intelligent thought will quickly prove that the professional prostitute does not *want* to vote. In nine cases out of ten, she plies her unhappy trade under an assumed name, and the exercise of the suffrage right forces her into the open and entails admissions she would fain conceal. The class is, of course, under the thumb of the police, and there have been campaigns when certain "City Hall machines" did drag the unfortunate creatures to the polls. But public sentiment has declared against this so furiously, that the practise has entirely ceased. A political party in Colorado could not invite surer doom than by herding the "immoral vote" to the polls.

But even did the whole 500 vote instead of 130, and cast their ballots solidly at some behest, how could it possibly have effect? At the last election almost 30,000 women voted in Denver. What are 500 votes compared to this number? And yet the lie that the "immoral vote"

swings Colorado elections has had weight in the land, and is even the occasion of head-wagging among the uninformed, easily impressed in Colorado itself.

And now for that other assumption—the inference that the "good women" do not vote, and do not "want to vote." The following figures are furnished by Denver in the election of 1908:

	Women	Men
Registered	35,620	41,540
Voted	29,084	36,891
Not Voting	6,536	4,649

Reliable statistics with regard to voting are not obtainable, but such figures as are at hand prove that the percentage of women who register is larger than that of men. But, returning to Denver, the election commissioners furnish these figures, taken from the last general election:

		Men		Women	
Prec.	Ward	Reg.	Voted	Reg.	Voted
14	8	369	300	348	299
7	10	176	141	203	176
1	15	262	221	267	244
Total ...		807	662	818	719

In explanation, Precinct 14, Eighth Ward, is well-to-do residence district with a large percentage of professional people; Precinct 7, Tenth Ward, is a wealthy, fashinable neighborhood, and Precinct 1, Fifteenth Ward, is an average section in a working-class district. So it may be seen that women of all classes do vote, and are availing themselves of the suffrage right. Statistics compiled for the last ten years show that from thirty-two to forty-eight per cent. of Colorado's vote is cast by women—a remarkable record when it is considered that women constitute forty-five per cent. of the population.

And, another item of interest and importance, the percentage of registration to voting population runs higher in Colorado than in any other State. Feminine interest in public affairs has forced a keener activity on the part of men; for what head of the family would let his women folk outdo him in something that has long been considered a purely masculine prerogative? Colorado even proportionately furnishes no such figures as Boston, where 40,000 men failed to vote at one election.

There has always been outcry against the "apathy and indifference" of the man voter, and the history of male suffrage is thick with stupidities, crimes and ignorances. Why, then, is it fair to demand that women straightway vote in enthusiasm, with superhuman intelligence and unerring honesty? And yet, even though the most rigid tests be applied, what fair man can deny that the seventeen years' record of equal suffrage in Colorado has not been its ample justification?

This record is never considered by those who are fighting to prevent equal suffrage in other States. Disregardful of facts and figures, prejudiced scribblers have rushed roughshod over honor, honesty and decency in a furious effort to show that equal suffrage has proved a failure in Colorado. Only the people of the State can fully appreciate the extremes to which irresponsibility, falsity and scurrility have been carried by venal writers and speakers.

Articles printed as thoughful contributions to equal suffrage discussion have been written without investigation; and a certain tirade which appeared

in a reputable magazine, had its fount of information in the lowest and most discredited element in Colorado's political life. One woman spent two whole days in Denver, and three whole days in Colorado Springs, devoting every minute to accepted social attentions, and yet her article purported to be an exhaustive consideration of cities, towns, hamlets, all kinds of people and every condition of life.

It is not that the women resent inquiry into the workings of equal suffrage, or are supersensitive in the matter of criticism. On the contrary, they welcome study and investigation, feeling that the movement can have no greater recommendation than impartial investigation, no greater benefit than intelligent suggestion. They are perfectly willing to have the country put away hopes and fears, passions and irrationalisms, and consider facts from which equal suffrage's true value can be argued with mathematical certainty. But they do demand that such investigations be made in the honesty and dispassion that govern all important experiments. And as they are satisfied

to be judged by the record made in seventeen years, so are they insistent that attack proceed along the lines of this record. They are sick and hurt and tired of being made the butt of blackguardism and irresponsibility, of stupidities and prejudices when the essential facts suffer no concealment, but stand simple as sums in addition and subtraction.

Man's conservatism, which is really another name for sex antagonism—the thing that makes the first year of married life so difficult—is usually blamed for the opposition to equal suffrage. But is that the real reason? Does not the persistence of attack—its remarkable organization and extreme bitterness—argue a more subtle and sinister cause.

Almost every woman, no matter what her mind and manners, is constitutionally opposed to the liquor traffic. She hates the saloon, and fears its menace to her home and men folk.

And every woman has keener economic perceptions than the man. Pennies have importance in the eyes of the housewife. No man is attracted by re-

ductions of two, three and four cents, but the bargain sale is a lure that few women can resist. When radicals explain that a five-cent carfare is too much; that the gas rate is ten cents too high; that the telephone bill should be cut down; that the increased cost of living is due to the railroads and express companies, the man impatiently refuses to tote up the pennies that might be saved. But the woman knows no such impatience. *She adds up the pennies and gets dollars.* The call of the economist-reformer rings loud in her ears.

It was chiefly the voting woman of Denver, who defeated the renewal of the water monopoly's franchise at a recent election, and declared for municipal ownership. It is chiefly the voting woman of Colorado who is demanding inquiry into telephone, gas and street-car charges.

Under male suffrage there were three "dry" towns in the State of Colorado. Under equal suffrage a local-option law was put on the statute books, and there are now fifty "dry" towns and twelve "dry" counties. And

it may also be mentioned that Denver is one of the few cities in the land that has no saloon-keepers in its council.

The liquor interests hate the voting woman because they can not fool her out of her antagonism. The public service corporations fear the voting woman because they can not "handle" her. And who so blind as to deny the political partnership of the saloon and the franchise-grabbing corporations? These corrupt and malign influences have always worked together, and are working together now in the desperate endeavor to prevent the spread of equal suffrage. The gambler, saloon-keeper, macquereau and barrel-house boss—the respectable criminals who fatten on franchises and the exploitation of the people—these are the people at the bottom of the anti-suffrage agitation! They constitute the secret influence that is inflaming conservatism and traditional prejudices!

The honest man is not vicious in his opposition to equal suffrage. At worst it is, as has been explained, no more than a matter of sex antagonism or a survival of the feudal instinct. It it

not significant that no reputable Colorado man has yet come out in denunciation of equal suffrage? Men are in the majority in Colorado, and surely, if the Colorado man is opposed to the law, and desires its repeal, a candidate could not have a more profitable platform than the law's abolition.

As a matter of act, equal suffrage was practically resubmitted in 1901, when people voted on the proposition to strike "male" out of the constitution of the State. Equal suffrage had had an eight years' trial, and benefits were much less marked than now. Yet the proposition carried by 35,000.

Discussion of equal suffrage in other States may be governed by tradition and prejudice, but experience and practise have made the Colorado man come down to "brass tacks." Some may still retain a vague antagonism, but not one but has more sense than to advance the arguments that enjoy vogue in the East.

The chief conceded faults of women are the faults of a mind that has been cooped up, circumscribed by small household activities. The Colorado

man has come to understand that the broadening influence of equal suffrage remedies these faults, and works for their elimination.

It is claimed that woman should not have the ballot because she has shown unfitness in grappling with the "servant problem."

In Colorado the "servant problem" is recognized as a "labor problem," and what man will claim that male votes have solved it? President Taft's own answer to the request for solution was "God knows!"

The attainments of culture—these "parlor accomplishments" that are urged upon women—what are they, in the last analysis, but self-adornment? The broadening of politics is different from the broadening of culture, for the one has a social and public purpose, and the other is personal and selfish.

The Colorado man has come to the recognition of this truth, and knows that the Colorado woman has grown in strength and effectiveness without loss of essential womanliness or sacrifice of valuable traits.

Outside of the corrupt and self-seek-

ing, the vile and venal, the man can not be found in Colorado who would do away with equal suffrage, or go back to the conditions that preceded its concession. Colorado, corporation cursed, and long a shame among the States by its mockery of representative government, is fighting hard for freedom.

And this fight, while largely a matter of general revolt, has found much of its strength in the voting woman, and is winning many of its victories because of her aid.

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